BREATHITT COUNTY REPORT
OF
ENDANGERED, THREATENED, AND SPECIAL CONCERN
PLANTS, ANIMALS, AND NATURAL COMMUNITIES
OF
KENTUCKY

KENTUCKY STATE NATURE
PRESERVES COMMISSION
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Data Current as of February 2006

Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission
Key for County List Report

Within a county, elements are arranged first by taxonomic complexity (plants first, natural communities last), and second by scientific name. A key to status, ranks, and count data fields follows.

STATUS

KSNPC: Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission status:

N or blank = none E = endangered T = threatened S = special concern H = historic X = extirpated

USESA: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service status:

blank = none C = candidate LT = listed as threatened LE = listed as endangered
SOMC = Species of Management Concern

RANKS

GRANK: Estimate of element abundance on a global scale:

G1 = Critically imperiled	GU = Unrankable
G2 = Imperiled	G#? = Inexact rank (e.g. G2?)
G3 = Vulnerable	G#Q = Questionable taxonomy
G4 = Apparently secure	G#T# = Infraspecific taxa (Subspecies and variety abundances are coded with a 'T' suffix; the 'G'
G5 = Secure	portion of the rank then refers to the entire species)
GH = Historic, possibly extinct	GNR = Unranked
GX = Presumed extinct	GNA = Not applicable

SRANK: Estimate of element abundance in Kentucky:

S1 = Critically imperiled	SU = Unrankable	Migratory species may have separate ranks for different
S2 = Imperiled	S#? = Inexact rank (e.g. G2?)	population segments (e.g. S1B, S2N, S4M):
S3 = Vulnerable	S#Q = Questionable taxonomy	S#B = Rank of breeding population
S4 = Apparently secure	S#T# = Infraspecific taxa	S#N = Rank of non-breeding population
S5 = Secure	SNR = Unranked	S#M = Rank of transient population
SH = Historic, possibly extirpated	SNA = Not applicable	
SX = Presumed extirpated		

COUNT DATA FIELDS

OF OCCURRENCES: Number of occurrences of a particular element from a county. Column headings are as follows:

E - currently reported from the county
H - reported from the county but not seen for at least 20 years
F - reported from county & cannot be relocated but for which further inventory is needed
X - known to be extirpated from the county
U - reported from a county but cannot be mapped to a quadrangle or exact location.

The data from which the county report is generated is continually updated. The date on which the report was created is in the report footer. Contact KSNPC for a current copy of the report.

Please note that the quantity and quality of data collected by the Kentucky Natural Heritage Program are dependent on the research and observations of many individuals and organizations. In most cases, this information is not the result of comprehensive or site-specific field surveys; many natural areas in Kentucky have never been thoroughly surveyed, and new species of plants and animals are still being discovered. For these reasons, the Kentucky Natural Heritage Program cannot provide a definitive statement on the presence, absence, or condition of biological elements in any part of Kentucky. Heritage reports summarize the existing information known to the Kentucky Natural Heritage Program at the time of the request regarding the biological elements or locations in question. They should never be regarded as final statements on the elements or areas being considered, nor should they be substituted for on-site surveys required for environmental assessments.

KSNPC appreciates the submission of any endangered species data for Kentucky from field observations. For information on data reporting or other data services provided by KSNPC, please contact the Data Manager at:

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County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
Habitat						E	H	F	X	U
Breathitt	Freshwater Mussels	*Fusconaia subrotunda subrotunda*	Longsolid	S /	G3T3 / S3	2	0	0	0	0
GRAVEL BARS AND DEEP POOLS IN LARGE RIVERS AND LARGE TO MEDIUM-SIZED STREAMS (AHLSTEDT 1984, GOODRICH AND VAN DER SCHALIE 1944, NEEL AND ALLEN 1964, PARMALEE 1967).										
Breathitt	Freshwater Mussels	*Simpsonaias ambigua*	Salamander Mussel	T / SOMC	G3 / S2S3	0	1	0	0	0
OFTEN FOUND BURIED IN SUBSTRATE SUCH AS SOFT MUD AND/OR GRAVEL, AND/OR UNDER FLAT STONES IN SHALLOW WATER IN SMALL STREAMS WHERE THE CURRENT MAY BE SWIFT (BAKER 1928, BUCHANAN 1980, GOODRICH AND VAN DER SCHALIE 1944).										
Breathitt	Freshwater Mussels	*Villosa lienosa*	Little Spectaclecase	S /	G5 / S3S4	0	1	0	0	0
INHABITS SMALL TO MEDIUM-SIZED RIVERS, USUALLY IN SHALLOW WATER ON A SAND/MUD/DETRITUS BOTTOM (PARMALEE 1967, GORDON AND LAYZER 1989).										
Breathitt	Crustaceans	*Cambarus parvoculus*	Mountain Midget Crayfish	T /	G4 / S2	2	0	0	0	0
ROCKY STREAMS (HOBBS 1989).										
Breathitt	Insects	*Ophiogomphus howei*	Pygmy Snaketail	T / SOMC	G3 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
SAND AND GRAVEL IN SWIFTLY FLOWING, UNPOLLUTED AND UNDAMMED RIVERS (CARLE 1987, COOK 1992).										
Breathitt	Fishes	*Ammocrypta clara*	Western Sand Darter	E / SOMC	G3 / S1	2	0	0	0	0
Medium-sized streams over sand in areas with moderate to little or no current.										
Breathitt	Fishes	*Etheostoma maculatum*	Spotted Darter	T / SOMC	G2 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
INHABITS MEDIUM TO LARGE STREAMS WHERE IT OCCURS AMONG COARSE GRAVEL, COBBLE AND BOULDERS IN SWIFT RIFFLES AND SHOALS (KUEHNE AND BARBOUR 1983, PAGE 1983, ZORACH AND RANEY 1967, STILES 1972, BURR AND WARREN 1986, KESSLER 1992).										
Breathitt	Fishes	*Lampetra appendix*	American Brook Lamprey	T /	G4 / S2	2	0	0	0	0
Raceways, riffles, and flowing margins of permanently flowing streams and rivers with gravel, sand and sediment bottoms (Burr and Warren 1986). Ammocoetes live in sand and sediment of pools and backwaters.										
Breathitt	Fishes	*Noturus stigmosus*	Northern Madtom	S / SOMC	G3 / S2S3	1	2	0	0	0
LARGE STREAMS AND RIVERS IN MODERATE TO SWIFT CURRENT OVER GRAVEL AND SAND, AND SOMETIMES DEBRIS OR PONDWEED FOR COVER (BURR AND WARREN 1986, ETNIER AND STARNES 1993).										
Breathitt	Reptiles	*Eumeces anthracinus*	Coal Skink	T /	G5 / S2	0	1	0	0	0
The habitat generally consists of humid wooded areas with abundant leaf litter and loose rocks; often the lizard occurs in the vicinity of springs, swamps, and bogs, but it also inhabits clearcuts, highway and powerline rights-of-way (Hulse et al. 2001), rocky bluffs above creek valleys, dry, rocky, south-facing hillsides (Johnson 2000), and dry shale barrens (West Virginia). Individuals often shelter under logs and rocks near water. Sometimes they take refuge in water. One nest was under a piece of shale (Mount 1975).										
Breathitt	Breeding Birds	*Accipiter striatus*	Sharp-shinned Hawk	S /	G5 / S3B,S4N	1	1	0	0	0
FOREST AND OPEN WOODLAND, CONIFEROUS, MIXED, OR DECIDUOUS, PRIMARILY IN CONIF. IN MORE NORTHERN AND MOUNTAINOUS PORTION OF RANGE (B83 COM01NA). MIGRATES THROUGH VARIOUS HABITATS, MAINLY ALONG RIDGES, LAKESHORES, & COASTLINES (B83NAT01NA).										
Breathitt	Breeding Birds	*Corvus corax*	Common Raven	T /	G5 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
VARIOUS SITUATIONS FROM LOWLANDS TO MOUNTAINS, OPEN COUNTRY TO FORESTED REGIONS, AND HUMIDS REGIONS TO DESERT; MOST FREQUENTLY IN HILLY OR MOUNTAINOUS AREAS, ESPECIALLY IN VICINITY OF CLIFFS (B83COM01NA).										
Breathitt	Mammals	*Corynorhinus rafinesquii*	Rafinesque's Big-eared Bat	S / SOMC	G3G4 / S3	1	1	0	0	0
Rafinesque's big-eared bats use a variety of sites for roosting including caves, protected sites along clifflines, old mine portals, abandoned tunnels, cisterns, old or seldom used buildings, etc. Apparently less frequently use tree cavities.										
Breathitt	Mammals	*Myotis sodalis*	Indiana Bat	E / LE	G2 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
Indiana bats use primarily caves for hibernacula, although they are occasionally found in old mine portals.										
Breathitt	Mammals	*Nycticeius humeralis*	Evening Bat	S /	G5 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
THE EVENING BAT IS A COLONIAL SPECIES THAT ROOSTS IN TREES AND HOUSES. IT APPARENTLY MIGRATES SOUTHWARD IN WINTER.										
Breathitt	Communities	*Appalachian mesophytic forest*		/	GNR / S5	0	1	0	0	0